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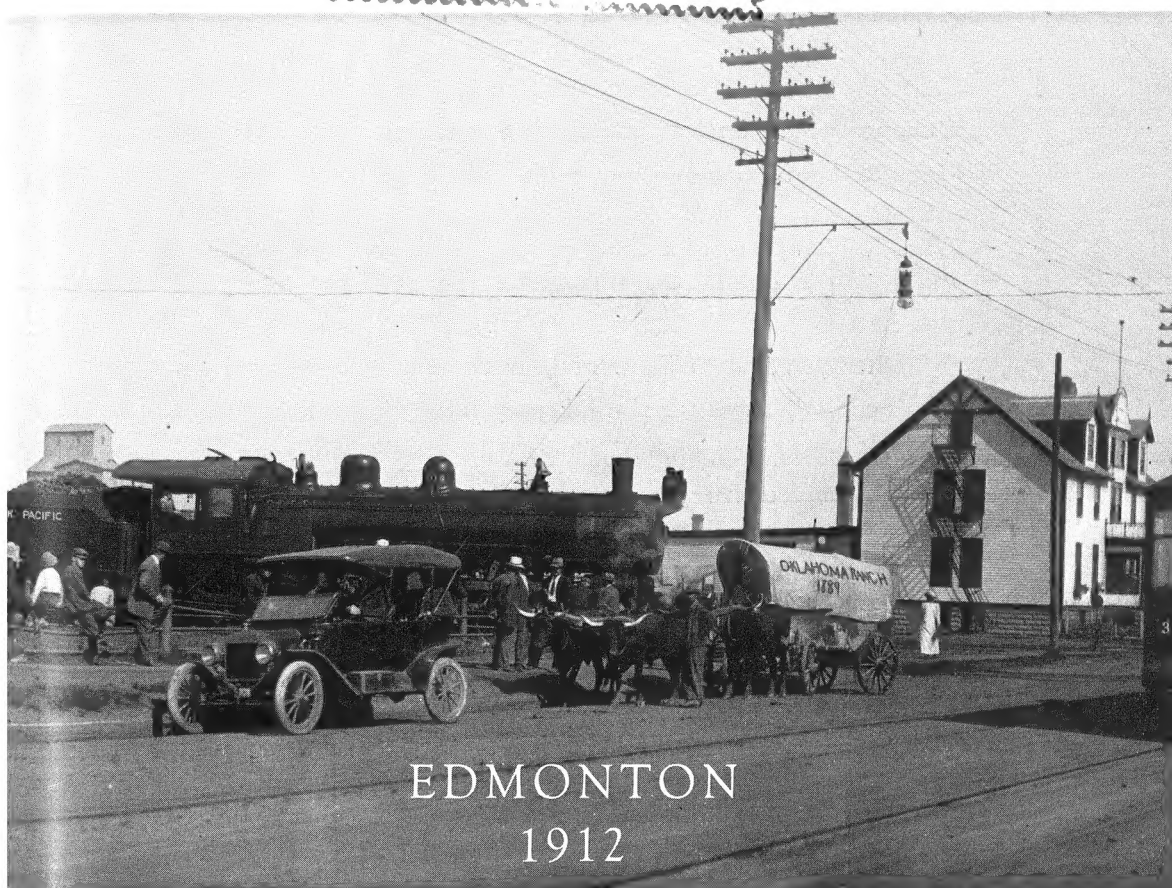


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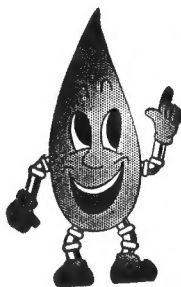
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Volume XI

Fall, 1953

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CONTENTS

The Editor's Page		p. 93
Fall Convocation Section:		
Report of President		p. 94
Presentation of G. A. Gaherty	Dean R. M. Hardy	p. 96
Presentation of W. G. Jewitt	Dean R. M. Hardy	p. 96
Presentation of I. F. Morrison	Dean R. M. Hardy	p. 98
Presentation of J. G. Spratt	Dean R. M. Hardy	p. 99
Presentation of Clayton Person	Dr. O. J. Walker	p. 101
A Favorite Campus Personality		p. 105
Trail Blazers		p. 110
Sculpture During The Past 25 Years	Dr. R. W. Hedley	p. 112
Whiskeyjack		p. 118
The Chipmunk		p. 122
Alumni Notes		p. 123
News from the Branches		p. 126

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The Editor's Page



Dr. Clayton Person

Another Milestone

A fresh entry on the University's imposing roll of major achievements has been inscribed by Dr. Clayton Person, B.A. 1949 (Sask.), M.A. 1952 (Sask.), the first recipient of an *earned* (degree in course) Doctor of Philosophy degree from the the University of Alberta. The occasion was marked at Fall Convocation, at which time Mr. Person was presented by Dr. O. J. Walker, Director of the School of Graduate Studies.

Special milestones such as this serve as a reminder of the expanding research facilities provided by the University and the reputable academic stature which it has won for itself across the Dominion. For it is only graduates from other universities who are eligible to receive this particular degree from the U. of A. They are looking with favor at the postgraduate opportunities offered, and then coming on to complete their courses and ultimately win the accolades that go with them.

The pride and pleasure which accompanied the recognition of this distinctive hallmark was bedevilled by one or two minor dislocations which occasionally presage academic "growing pains". There was the important task of designing the first Doctor of Philosophy hood representative of this University. The deadline came and went. However, several of them, probably finished in rich scarlet with gold lining and green piping, will grace the shoulders of Dr. Person's counterparts in the Spring of 1954.

For a comprehensive outline of Dr. Person's background of achievements and also an insight into the University's School of Graduate Studies, we take pleasure in referring you to the presentation address delivered at Fall Convocation by Dr. Walker on page 101 of this issue.

Report of the President to Convocation

October 31, 1953

By ANDREW STEWART

Although the population of the province, and particularly of the city of Edmonton, has been increasing rapidly for a number of years, registrations at the University have not, until recently, reflected any part of this growth. The decline in student numbers, which continued until 1951-2, was explained by the graduation of student veterans. The withdrawal of veterans was not offset by a corresponding increase in the registration of civilian students. The relatively static number of new students entering the University has been attributed to the decline in the birth rate during the 'thirties, and to the attraction of employment opportunities. It has been pointed out also that the increase in population has consisted mainly of young people, whose children are not yet of university age.

In my report to Convocation last fall, I drew attention to a noticeable increase in the number of students entering the first year, and a corresponding increase in total registrations. This unexpected occurrence was traced to an increase in the number of high school students completing matriculation programs in Grade 12.

The same factor is responsible for a further rise in registrations in 1953-4. The number of new students in the first year has increased from 1,071 in 1952-3 to 1,146 in 1953-4, i.e. an increase of 75. Registrations in the senior years reflect the carry-over from the large freshman class in 1952-3. The combined effect is an increase of 205 full-time students to a total of 3,555 in 1953-4.

In the first year, major increases are apparent in Engineering and in Arts and Science. Total registration in Edmonton has reached 704 in Arts and Science, 686 in Education, and 609 in Engineering. The numbers attending the Calgary branch show little change, with 53 students in Arts and Science, including Commerce, and 196 students in Education.

The increase in freshman registrations over two years must be taken as evidence of a definite trend. Population changes, in the last several years, have resulted in a marked increase in enrolments in the schools of this province, giving rise to problems of which school boards, the Department of Education, teachers, parents, and taxpayers are acutely conscious. As yet the main impact has been experienced in the elementary grades, but large numbers are moving onward into the junior high school and even into Grade 10. The advance guard of this movement is already at the doors of the University.

The University enrolments for the past two years indicate the cumulative effect on total registrations of a continuous increase in freshman numbers. Entries into the first year may be expected to increase at an accelerating rate. If this occurs, total registrations will rise sharply from year to year. On the basis of the numbers of children now in the elementary grades in the schools of the province, the number of students proceeding from the schools to institutions of higher education could double within the next ten years.

It is not too early to be giving consideration to this development, and to its implication for higher education in Alberta. At the request of the Board of Governors, the President has appointed a committee drawn from the faculty to make a preliminary study of these matters. The committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. W. G. Hardy, has been directed to report on the following:

1. The probable numbers of students proceeding to programs of studies beyond Grade 12 in the next twelve years.
2. The effect of the anticipated increase in numbers on the University under a continued policy of centralizing higher education in Edmonton.
3. Alternative policies of decentralization, including the establishment of other institutions, or branches of the University; and the affiliation of institutions, private or public, including junior colleges.

The committee will approach the problem from the point of view of effective educational practice, and with due consideration to the integration of high school, college, and university work so as to maintain the standards of degrees conferred in the province.

It is unfortunate, during this initial stage of the new period of expansion in the province, that the University cannot immediately increase its outturn of graduates. However, every effort is being made to extend educational services where there is demand for them. Members of Convocation are no doubt aware of the program of regular credit courses first offered in Edmonton under the Evening Division in 1952-3. The response was gratifying, and this year the program has been extended to include Calgary and Lethbridge. In the latter city the number registering was sufficient to justify offering classes in History and Household Economics. The University is pleased to have this opportunity to extend its work in the south of the province.

In addition to the Edmonton evening courses for credit, the Extension Department is also offering in the fall term twelve non-credit evening classes. The total registration in these courses is 360. A new course in Petroleum Law has 70 students enrolled in it.

This Convocation is associated with two events of importance in the development of the University.

Later in the ceremony the first candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be presented to the Chancellor by the Director of the School of Graduate Studies. It is a source of satisfaction that departments in the University can, through the reputation of their members and the facilities available to them, attract a number of scholars and research workers who wish to obtain advanced degrees from this institution.

Through the presentation of honorary degrees to four distinguished representatives of the engineering profession, this Convocation is associated with the official opening of the new Engineering Building, which took place last evening. With the increase in registrations in the Faculty of Engineering, the additional facilities are very welcome and provide some temporary relief to pressures which are developing in other parts of the University organization. I am pleased to report, too, that excellent progress is being made with the new Agriculture Building, which will grace the north end of the campus.

Presentation of Geoffrey Abbott Gaherty

By DEAN R. M. HARDY

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honor to present to you Geoffrey Abbott Gaherty for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa.

Mr. Gaherty was born at Dickinson's Landing, Ontario, in 1889. He received his early education at Upper Canada College and in 1909 he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Engineering at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

He served in the First World War and was discharged from the Canadian Army with the rank of Captain after being wounded in action in France.

In 1922 he became Chief Engineer and in 1933 President and Director of the Montreal Engineering Company and its associated firms. These include a group of power companies spread widely across Canada from Alberta to Newfoundland and in South America. Not the least important of these is the Calgary Power Company, which, over the past forty years or more, has so efficiently developed hydro-electric power resources in this province and has so faithfully served a large proportion of the people and industries of the Alberta community in their needs for electric power.

Mr. Gaherty is a leader in the electrical power industry in Canada and he has been the recipient of major professional awards in recognition of his wide knowledge in his special field of electrical engineering and water resources, and for his achievements in the development of Canada.

He has given extensively of his time and abilities in public service as a director of Atomic Energy of Canada and as a member of the Royal Commission on the South Saskatchewan River Development, as well as in service on numerous technical committees dealing with rural electrification and water conservation problems in Western Canada.

In these matters of great public import, Mr. Gaherty has shown a high degree of professional competence and a deep sense of public responsibility.

Eminent Chancellor, it is a privilege and a pleasure to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, a most distinguished public servant and professional engineer, Geoffrey Abbott Gaherty.

Presentation of William Gladstone Jewitt

By DEAN R. M. HARDY

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honor to present to you William Gladstone Jewitt for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa.

Mr. Jewitt was born at Marton in Yorkshire in 1897. He received his early education in England and later in Calgary.

In 1915 he interrupted his education to enlist as a private in the reinforcements for the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. He was commissioned in 1917 and later that same year transferred to the Royal Flying Corps.



G. A. Gaherty



W. G. Jewitt

HONOURED AT FALL CONVOCATION
1953



I. F. Morrison



J. G. Spratt

Following his discharge in 1919 he returned to Canada and entered the University of Alberta. In 1923 he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering at this University. Mr. Jewitt was a brilliant student and in his graduating year was awarded the prize of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta in mining engineering, the Stutchbury research prize and the John A. MacDougall gold medal.

It is perhaps fitting to observe that Mr. Jewitt is representative of that fine group of student veterans of the First World War whose sojourn on the campus marked one of the most exciting and inspiring periods in the history of this University.

The year following his graduation was spent at the University, where he assisted in the tar sands research program and taught a class in mining engineering.

Following several months' experience in a variety of mining engineering projects he joined in 1927 the staff of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at Trail, British Columbia. He is still with this giant mining organization and is presently Manager of Mines and Assistant General Manager.

During the twenty-six years of his association with this company Mr. Jewitt devoted much of his time to mineral exploration and development activities in the great hinterland of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. He covered this vast area on foot, by canoe and by plane, and lived, worked and travelled under conditions offering few of the amenities considered essential by those in the north today. For years he was his own pilot and he ranks with the legendary group of "bush pilots" who contributed so greatly to the opening up of the area in the 1930's. His has been a major responsibility for the successful tapping of the immense mineral wealth of this vast area during the past twenty-five years.

Eminent Chancellor, it is a privilege and a pleasure to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *HONORIS CAUSA*, a student veteran, a brilliant scholar and a most distinguished mining engineer, William Gladstone Jewitt.

Presentation of Ibrahim Follansbee Morrison

By DEAN R. M. HARDY

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honor to present to you Ibrahim Follansbee Morrison for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *Honoris Causa*, in absentia.

Professor Morrison was born in 1889 at Braintree, Massachusetts, and received his early education in the Boston area and at Dartmouth College. In 1911 he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He joined the teaching staff of the University of Alberta in the fall of 1912 as lecturer in Civil Engineering and his tenure has been continuous since that time. Since 1922 he has held the rank of professor in the Department of Civil Engineering.

In 1916 he was given leave when instruction in engineering was discontinued due to lack of students. He then returned to Boston and after engaging in engineering practice for a few months he joined the United States Army in 1917 as an infantryman. Subsequently he served as a machine-gun instructor at the Springfield Arsenal and in the spring of 1918 he was posted overseas to France.

After being discharged at the end of the war he returned to the University in February, 1919, and resumed his teaching duties with the influx of student veterans from the First World War.

During the course of his academic career he has been the author of numerous technical papers and has contributed extensively to technical discussions in both the United States and Canada. The value of these to the engineering profession has been greatly enhanced by the highly analytical and keenly critical approach which has characterized all his professional activities.

He organized and taught the first courses offered in Canada in the field of Soil Mechanics, and over the years has been untiring in his efforts at modifying, revising and ever improving the content of not only his own courses but of the engineering curriculum in general.

Since his student days he has practised his chosen profession of civil engineering with numerous firms in the eastern United States as well as in Canada and has been widely consulted by many public and private organizations and individuals in his special fields of professional competence.

Of more intangible consequence but perhaps of even greater significance has been the imprint which he has made on the minds of forty years of engineering students now members of Convocation. He taught the first graduating class and for some thirty-five years all Engineering students enrolled in this University, and later in several cases their sons and even daughters were privileged to sit before him in class. Theirs was an inspiring experience, and therein lies his great contribution to the welfare of Canada for years to come.

Eminent Chancellor, it is a great privilege and pleasure to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, in absentia, a most distinguished teacher and professional engineer, Ibrahim Follansbee Morrison.

. Presentation of Joseph Grant Spratt

By DEAN R. M. HARDY

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honor to present to you Joseph Grant Spratt for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa.

Mr. Spratt was born in 1904 at Hawkesbury, Ontario, and was educated in the public and high schools of Winnipeg. In 1926 he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts in geology and chemistry and in 1928 the degree of Master of Arts in geology by the University of Manitoba.

He came to Alberta immediately following his graduation in 1926 and has been continuously active in the development of the petroleum and natural gas resources of this province since that time. From 1926 to 1931 he served as geologist and geological engineer with the Department of the Interior of the Dominion government. Subsequently, he joined the Department of Lands and Mines of the Province of Alberta and for seven years served, first as geological engineer and later as district petroleum engineer.

In 1938 he joined the Anglo-Canadian Oil Company as Assistant Manager and has been promoted since that time through the posts of general manager, vice-president, managing director and finally, in 1953, president. Only a few days ago he was appointed president of Trans-Mountain Pipeline Company. He is also a director of a number of companies associated with the petroleum industry in this province.

Mr. Spratt has been exceedingly active in the professional organization of the industry. He is a charter member of the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists. For several years he was a director of the Alberta Petroleum Association and after this organization became the Western Canada Petroleum Association he served on its executive committee and later as its chairman. He has also served on the council of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta.

His interest in the petroleum and natural gas industry in the province dates back almost to its birth. His early activities in government service were associated with many aspects of the problems facing the young industry, and he was intimately concerned with the complex technical investigations of the geological formations of Turner Valley which led to the discovery of its oil pool. The organization of the present Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board was established at that time, and data was accumulated which was most valuable in the subsequent widespread search for oil throughout the whole of the province.

His contributions during his later activities have been no less significant. He has consistently rendered invaluable service in improving the coordination of the industry and in assisting in the establishment of sound relationships with the Dominion and provincial governments.

The development of the vast petroleum and natural gas resources of this province have been due to the combined efforts of many hundreds of individuals. However, through long years of conscientious service and with a high degree of professional skill, Mr. Spratt is one of those who has made outstanding contributions to the orderly development of these resources and to the general welfare of the industry and the public of this province.

Eminent Chancellor, it is a privilege and a pleasure to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, HONORIS CAUSA, a most distinguished citizen and petroleum engineer, Joseph Grant Spratt.



Student Registration Up

Student registration at the University of Alberta is on the upswing. The number of students attending this year is 200 higher than last year. The total 1953-4 enrolment, which includes 3,555 full-time students, now stands at 3,870. The biggest percentage increases have been noted in the faculties of Engineering, Education, and Arts and Science.

Presentation of Clayton Person

By DR. O. J. WALKER

Eminent Chancellor:

This is an auspicious occasion in the history of the University, the presentation of the first candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Before I present him, may I be permitted to make some remarks on the growth and development which has taken place in graduate work at the University.

When classes were organized in 1908, four of the forty-five students in attendance were registered for advanced studies. I presume that their programs were worked out for them by Dr. H. M. Tory, our first University President. Conditions have changed very much since then, Mr. Chancellor. It would be impossible for any one person to arrange courses of study for the 264 graduate students registered in the academic year of 1952-53. That Dr. Tory was successful in his efforts is confirmed by the granting of the first Master of Arts degree and the first Master of Science degree at Convocation in 1911, three years later.

When the University was young there were few departments and only some of these were able to present courses and research problems beyond the bachelor's level. With the increase in the number of students, with the move from temporary quarters in Strathcona to the new buildings on the University campus, with the establishment of new departments, with the formation of faculties and schools, with the building up of the library collection, opportunities for graduate students had become so important that a committee on Graduate Studies was established in 1915.

In the earlier years of the University, advanced study and research were carried out in the Humanities, in Social Studies and in the pure Sciences. As facilities generally expanded, the professional faculties and schools became centres of research with much activity in the Faculties of Agriculture, Education, Engineering, and Medicine, and in the School of Pharmacy. These have added greatly to the queues of candidates presented to you, Mr. Chancellor, and to your predecessors, for the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Education and for a degree which was awarded for over fifteen years—the graduate degree of Bachelor of Education.

The professors of our University, at least the majority of them, have been steadily adding to the reservoir of knowledge. A recent survey, initiated by the Science Association of the University of Alberta, reveals that over 2,200 scientific papers have been published on research carried out in the laboratories of the University. If one were to add to this total the papers prepared in non-scientific departments, it will be seen that the contributions have been very impressive, especially when one realizes that each paper represents months and, in some cases, years of concentrated effort. About one-half of the papers are of joint authorship, a professor and one or more of his graduate students. This cooperation between staff and student serves to emphasize that valuable training in research is being imparted at this University. If there were no graduate students, no eager young men and women competently trained and willing to strive for "whatever things are true", there would not be this impressive record of learned publications.

However, we must realize that graduate students must eat, must be clothed, and must have shelter. In the majority of cases they do not have sufficient funds of their own to allow them to continue their studies without some financial assistance. The University has helped out by grants for library material, for equipment and for scholarships. Provincial and federal departments, national foundations, as well as private industry, have furnished money for scholarships, research assistantships and apparatus. A period of inflation with its accompanying high cost of living, associated with unusual opportunities in business and industry, lead to a situation in which further assistance to research will be gratefully received. The most acceptable assistance would be in the form of funds to which no strings are attached, so that the University may concentrate on the type of research which is its peculiar function—that of fundamental research.

Many of the students who have completed their Master's program here with high standing, go to other Universities for further training at the doctorate level. They are much sought after by educational institutions of international fame, as our graduates enjoy the reputation of having a thorough training in fundamentals and of possessing the initiative and wisdom that are so necessary in advanced study.

For many years we believed that we were fulfilling our educational function by limiting our energies and resources to turning out well-trained master's graduates. We felt that we should not participate in a Doctor of Philosophy program but leave such training to the larger and older Universities of McGill and Toronto, in Canada, or to send our graduates to Great Britain or the United States. As our student body increased in numbers, our teaching departments became stronger—in fact so strong that some became the Canadian leaders in their fields of specialization. This caused us to bring up the subject for further study.

The matter of granting the Ph.D. degree was again considered and this resulted in the authorization of programs leading to a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1946. We entered into this new venture with a great deal of caution, as we did not wish to endanger the high reputation of our master's degrees. We excluded individuals who had received our own bachelor's degrees, as we believed that they would get a better training by studying under specialists in their fields from several different universities.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must hold a bachelor's degree from some approved University other than the University of Alberta. Preliminary negotiations are conducted by the candidate with the department of his choice, but admission as a candidate can only be authorized by the Council of the School of Graduate Studies, and this is done only after it has assured itself that the candidate has an excellent academic record, that the department of his choice is adequately manned, has available suitable courses of study and is properly equipped with library and laboratory facilities.

When the candidate is approved, a supervisory committee, with the director of his research as chairman, is appointed by the School. At least one member of the committee must be from a department other than that in which the major research is to be carried out. This committee is responsible for arranging the student's

program, for conducting preliminary oral examinations in his own and related fields, and for certifying that he has a reading knowledge of French and German. When his research program has been completed, his findings are embodied in a thesis. The School takes further safeguards to be sure that the material is of sufficient merit to be published in a reputable scientific or literary journal by having the thesis approved by a committee generally consisting of the supervisory committee to which have been added additional members, at least one of whom is from another institution and is a recognized authority in the special field of research.

The first registration was in 1951 in the Department of Biochemistry. We now have eleven candidates in all, working for the doctor's degree in the departments of Animal Science, Biochemistry, Physics and Plant Science.

Today is an auspicious occasion, Mr. Chancellor, as the first candidate has now completed all the requirements for the degree. This is certainly one of the important milestones in the history of the University of Alberta, and it is very gratifying that he received his undergraduate training in the University of our neighboring province, the University of Saskatchewan.

Clayton Person was born in Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1922. He attended public and high school in the village of Aylesbury in that province. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy, where he served for nearly five years. Among other tours of duty, he took part in the allied landings at Dieppe, in North Africa and in Sicily. He was wounded at Dieppe. Two of his ships were sunk under him by enemy action.

After he was discharged from the navy he enrolled at the University of Saskatchewan in the fall of 1945. This was the first post-war university year, so there were many veterans along with him, living in cramped quarters, financed in part by the Department of Veterans' Affairs and, above all, anxious to make up for the time lost during the war.

The field of his choice was biology and his interest in a branch of this field has continued and most likely will go on into the future. That he is competent in this field is proven by the honors he has won. At the University of Saskatchewan he first held an honors bursary in Biology, to be followed by three other awards from the National Research Council—a bursary and two studentships, one of the latter at McGill and the other at Alberta. As was the case with many of the students who served in the war, he married and now is the proud father of two children.

In 1949, Mr. Person was awarded the B.A. degree at the University of Saskatchewan, but returned for another year for further study, obtaining an honors B.A. in Biology in 1950. In the following year he completed the requirements for the M.A. in Botany, his research problem being concerned with Genetics and Cytology.

In the fall of 1951 he was accepted by McGill University as a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in Cytogenetics. Although he completed his year there quite satisfactorily, he was rather unhappy, as he felt that his needs would be better handled at the University of Alberta. He knew that the Department of Plant Science of the University of Alberta has one of the best departments of Genetics and Cereal Cytogenetics in North America, so, in January, 1952, he applied to the University

for admission as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His application was considered by the School of Graduate Studies and he was accepted, being granted credit for the year he had studied at McGill.

Mr. Person arrived in Edmonton and commenced work on his research problem in May, 1952. He was very happy to work under the direction of Dr. John Unrau, head of the Department of Plant Science. The subject of his problem, and later the title of his thesis, is "Chromosome Movement in a Haploid of *Triticum aestivum* L". He passed his preliminary examinations in October, 1952, and demonstrated to his committee that he was competent in French and German.

His research was completed, his thesis was written, and he passed his oral examination on October 1st, 1953. The committee which examined his thesis and conducted his oral examination, report that they are convinced that he demonstrated his ability to carry out research of a high calibre and that he made a worthwhile contribution to knowledge in the science of Cereal Cytogenetics.

Eminent Chancellor, I have the honor to present to you for the granting of the first degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Alberta, Clayton Person, Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts.



Distinguished Graduate Honored

Dr. Frank T. McClure, '38, has been named a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences. The Academy, founded before the turn of the century, includes in its membership scientists in the area of the U.S. capital. Its aims are to promote research, investigation and discovery in the various sciences.

Dr. McClure is chairman of the research centre of the applied physics laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University in Silver Spring, Maryland. The laboratory is engaged in guided missile research and development for the navy bureau of ordnance.

RECENT MARRIAGES

Dr. Gordon Roy Finlay, '38, to Eileen Gertrude Connolly.
M. Zolf to Dorothy Lavin, '53.
Dr. Robert Wm. Turner, '49, to Sydney Ross, '53.
Alan A. Covey, '51, to Mary Joan Anderson, '50.
Otto C. Juelich to Dorothy Shaner, '50.
John T. Joyce, '51, to Nonie E. Moss.
Dr. Floyd G. Williams, '48, to Grace Alice Pettifor, '49.
Gerald L. Crawford, '53, to J. Marilyn Huestis, '53.
Robert G. Causgrove, '51, to Helen D. Turcotte, '48.
Lieut. W. Callaway to Rosemary Gerhart, '51.
C. F. Meraw, '53, to Elsie June Maxwell.
George Cook to June E. Fraser, '50.
Robert K. Blackwood, '51, to Barbara A. Baugh.
Keith E. Latta to Bernadene L. Jeffrey, '53.
Kenneth J. Rootes to Margaret A. Haynes, '52.
Wm. J. Munford to Enid M. Glouser, '48.



Photo courtesy Kensit Studio.

A Favorite Campus Personality

By THE EDITOR

ONE of our favorite and best-loved campus personalities is Miss Maimie Shaw Simpson, Associate Professor of Education and Dean of Women at the University of Alberta.

A former high school teacher at Garneau and Strathcona schools in Edmonton, Miss Simpson came to the University in 1946 as a member of the faculty, and later to become Dean of Women in 1947, a position she enjoys with all her heart.

Gifted with an enormous propensity for work and yet showing no outward strain, the gracious Dean has an unquenchable verve which stimulates everything she turns her hand to.

Her main work is with the fairer sex, those girls in residence at Pembina Hall, and all the others attending University but not living on the campus. Her busiest time is each Fall with the commencement of classes, and it takes some doing to welcome over 100 new girls to residence, then see that they each feel at home within the first week. But she sets herself that task, and does it.

Miss Simpson has a direct interest and sympathy for the University girls today, as she was herself an undergraduate of this campus. To her way of thinking, it is only the surface conditions that change over the years, but the girls' problems now are the same as she encountered.

There's a special bit of sage advice that she passes on early to each of her new charges. "Know what you're aiming at, and plan now to achieve that end. Academic

life is important, of course, but the University provides a wonderful opportunity to make lasting friendships and to build character and personal attractiveness, a fact too often forgotten in the rush of activities on the campus."

And, talking about activities, Miss Simpson took no small part in the undergraduate functions of this University in her student days, having been vice-president of the Students' Union, a Wauneita, and extremely interested in musical and drama undertakings of that day. Incidentally, she was the second woman ever to receive a Master of Education degree from the U. of A.

She laughs on looking back at her varsity days: the high-buttoned boots, "terribly smart," that all the girls used to wear; the "wild" escapades that went on; the first Wauneita ball, when men, instead of being the most important part of the entertainment, weren't even included in the fun.

"At heart I am still very Irish," she chuckles, when telling of her childhood in Ireland. She loves to read Irish stories and poetry, and in fact is so accomplished at it that the C.B.C. has commissioned her to do a series of short Christmas stories over the network in December.

A world traveller, she has been favored with many unforgettable experiences: an audience with Pope Pius, a trip over the Alps, the Colosseum in the moonlight, the symphony concerts and art galleries in Europe, and the stained glass windows of Notre Dame. But for her, the periodic revisits to Ireland, one of which she plans for next summer, are the most rewarding of all.

Making and keeping friends is Miss Simpson's main preoccupation. She loves to entertain, to do anything unusual. During the war she spent one summer as a day laborer on an experimental farm on Vancouver Island, and ever since she has had a much greater appreciation for string beans and cauliflower.

One of her annual "pride and joys" is chaperoning the University of Alberta Mixed Chorus at home and on Spring tour. On the face of it, this doesn't sound like too unusual an assignment, but every tour is different, and if on an afternoon off the 80-odd young musical ambassadors decide to explore the inky blackness of a Drumheller coal mine, or scale the precipitous banks of the mighty Peace—she goes along too.

Asked how she could possibly have crowded so much into a life well filled with just the daily routine of teaching, Miss Simpson put it all down to planning. "With a plan beforehand, you can accomplish almost anything." And it looks as if she has.



Gifts to the University

At a recent meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, Alberta division, an amplifying system to be used in a faculty of medicine amphitheatre and a medical volume were presented to the University.

In making the presentation, Dr. M. R. Marshall, association president, said the gifts were made in appreciation of the courtesies the association has received from the University. The medical volume originally belonged to the late Dr. Harold Orr, a former president of the association.



Agnes (Wilson) Teviotdale and L. Y. Cairns represent the Class of '12 at the Homecoming Ball in 1946.

We can't be sure about booking this sterling dance team again for the annual Alumni Homecoming Ball in February . . . but the anniversary class of '29 is working on something special for . . .

ALUMNI HOMECOMING and VARSITY GUEST WEEKEND FEBRUARY 26, 27, 28



BILL OF FARE

FRIDAY—

- Science and other stimulating displays in main buildings in evening. Athletic Night. Sock Dance.
- Alumni Ball in the new Tower Ballroom at the "Mac".
- Variety Show.

SATURDAY—

- Displays all day. Wauneita Tea. Variety Show. Plays. Square Dancing.

SUNDAY—

- Church Service in Con. Hall.
- Musical Club Concert.



Ca

1911—



Hi-

Do You

Any of the antics or characters in these priceless photographic gems of a bygone campus era, when "hazing" really tested the mettle of a man and J. D. O. Mothersill waxed eloquent? The shrewd comments by an unknown observer on the back of each original serve to set the scene. Upper left, "The head of the procession coming out of Alberta College (1913). We marched through the college with the jackass. As a local paper had it, four hundred students led by an 'ass.' The donkey lay down in front of the registrar's desk." Upper right, "The third degree being administered by Dyde, White and Puffer. This gives you a good idea of the tank and chute (front of Athabasca, 1911)." Centre, "Five gallants and a motorbike at the



—1914



rear of Assiniboia (1914)—James, Riley, Jackson, Annis, Mothersill." Lower left, "A view of the court when J. K. Wilson (ink spot and X, left centre), the man who made use of the students' street car tickets in conducting a real estate business and was the means of having the cheap tickets taken away, being given the first degree by Crown attorney (Mothersill), seen to the right in cap and gown." Lower right, "Showing how the color scheme was worked out with bootblack and flour. Note the frightened expression of the freshman in charge of Barney Lopsin, who is yet to get his degree (1912)."

Trail Blazers



Dr. R. U. Lemieux, '43

An achievement which has eluded the efforts of many great scientists—the production of sugar by synthetic means—is credited to an Alberta graduate, Raymond Lemieux, and his Swiss associate, Dr. George Huber.

Although the actual work on the experiment took only three months, it was the fulfillment of a promise Dr. Lemieux made to his wife five years before. The method was, first, to synthesize maltose. With the knowledge thus gained, a method was found of making a derivative of glucose and a derivative of fructose react to form sucrose, or common sugar. It had previously been possible to produce fructose and glucose in the test tube but the difficulty lay in finding a method of combining them. The discovery has been compared by Dr. Henry Gass, president of the Sugar Research Foundation, to the climbing of Mt. Everest. It will aid in understanding the properties of sugar and its utilization in the human body.

Dr. Lemieux was born in Lac la Biche, came to Edmonton at the age of nine, and attended Sacred Heart School and St. Joseph's High School. He received his B.Sc. in honors chemistry from the University of Alberta in 1943. He then went to McGill, where he studied for his Ph.D. under Professor C. B. Purves. A year at Ohio State University on a Bristol Laboratories Fellowship followed.

From 1947 to 1949 he was associate professor of organic chemistry at the University of Saskatchewan. He has been with the Prairie Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council for the past four years and is now head of the Chemistry and Plant Products section of the laboratory. His specialty is the chemistry of carbohydrates. His associate in the sugar discovery, Dr. George Huber, is a graduate of the University of Zurich, now doing fellowship research at the same laboratory.

Dr. Lemieux's wife, Virginia, is a Ph.D. graduate from Ohio State University. She is also known at the University of Alberta, having replaced Dr. J. L. Morrison while he was on sabbatical leave in 1948 and 1949. Dr. and Mrs. Lemieux have two children, Laura, four years old, and Virginia, one. His father, Octave Lemieux, lives in Edmonton.



The annual Nurses' Alumnae "at home" tea was held recently and the occasion was highlighted by a presentation by the alumnae of a public address system to the University of Alberta School of Nursing, for use in residence. Participating in the "turning over" ceremony were Miss Sonia Anhill, alumnae president, left; Miss E. Graham, president of the student nurses' McLeod Club, centre; and Dr. A. C. McGugan, superintendent of the University Hospital and past president of the General Alumni Association, right.

SCULPTURE DURING THE PAST 25 YEARS

By DR. R. W. HEDLEY

"THE art of sculpture is notoriously difficult to appreciate," wrote Sir Herbert Read. "To the Greeks it was the supreme art, the one which called for the highest talent in the artist and the subtlest sensibility in the spectator."

The last part of this statement is particularly true of sculpture fashioned during the past fifty years. There may be reasons for this difficulty. Scientific advancement and the development of the machine, as a means toward the production of this art, have made it difficult to understand and to be appreciated.

So much of modern sculpture challenges the concept of realism. Many sculptors are convinced that the external form or the appearance of an object does not present its inherent characteristics. Many view an object as covered with excrescences, not greatly unlike the Baroque architecture of a century ago. There is a growing desire by both sculptors and architects to present in their creations only the essential form.

How is this simplification, this essential form, to be determined? A good illustration of this modification may be found in the sculpture and paintings of the West Coast Indians. They seem to be moved by intuition. Perhaps religious motives also have a part. They do not aim to produce the exact external appearance of objects. Their purpose might be described as an endeavor to express the vital rhythms of life, the spiritual essence of their figures.

This makes a good jumping-off point to explain the work of Henry Moore (1898-), who is generally recognized as the leader in the modern sculptural movement in Britain as Rodin was in France. Inasmuch as Rodin was born in 1840, he preceded Moore by over half a century, in a period during which pictorial art was making considerable progress towards new styles. Rodin introduced surface modifications in his effort to break away from the smooth style of sculpture as required by the strict regulations of the French Academy. On the other hand, Moore modified his objects in an effort to express what he considered the significant, rather than the representational form, as required by the British Academy.

During the fifty years spanning the birth of these two pioneers, artists had been observing primitive sculpture, both ancient and modern. Moore, studying these forms, saw that the sculptured forms were not a representation of the living figures. Gradually he began to envisage—perhaps intuition had a part—just what the object



Sculpture During The Past 25 Years is the second of two articles prepared for *The New Trail* by Dr. Robert W. Hedley, '23, '24, '53.

With his critical and discerning eye, Dr. Hedley has unraveled some of the "cobwebby" ideas that your editor, for one, had about this particular form of craftsmanship. It is to be hoped that some time in the future we might induce the author to give us another series on a subject about which he is even more versed, that of ancient and contemporary art.

or motif for his work would look like if it were translated into stone. The pebbles on the beach had a characteristic form, all surface excrescences had been worn away. So Moore deduced that a piece of stone sculpture should not lose its original appearance, that is, it should be free from adhering objects.

A good example of what Moore was trying to accomplish is seen in the illustration, "Reclining Figure," developed by him in 1935 and now the property of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, New York. The work is larger than life size, and shows the significant form as he saw it. To avoid the danger of becoming too representational, he usually made his figures larger than life size. He disregarded the idea, then quite prevalent, that sculptured forms should look like the objects they represented and be of the same size.

To explain in greater detail just how Moore works, and this applies to other modern sculptors as well, the first requisite is an emotional mood awakened by some object. Then he tries to visualize or imagine just how the object would look if translated into metal or stone. An object translated into iron would bear no relation to the one fashioned in stone. He then determines the size and method of workmanship to employ. Finally, there is the technical process of making the figure as visualized at the outset.

The significance of Moore's work in Britain is best summed up in the words of Sir Herbert Read, "We may say without exaggeration that the art of sculpture has been dead in England for four centuries; equally without exaggeration I think we may say that it is reborn in the work of Henry Moore." He broke the bonds which held English sculpture to the classic forms of ancient Greece, so highly revered by the Academy. Within the space of two decades, hundreds of British craftsmen have set themselves the task of creating new forms.

This sculptural awakening prompted the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London to offer \$28,000 in prize money for varying competitions, principal of which was the assignment entitled "The Unknown Political Prisoner". The surprise came when the Institute received 609 applications from Germany, 512 from England, 400 from America, 304 from France, 112 from Austria, and lesser amounts from a number of other countries, including Canada. Surely this is ample evidence of the increased interest in sculpture within the past two decades, an interest without parallel in the world's history.

The "Prisoner" subject was a difficult one. It required imagination and great liberty of expression. "The Unknown Soldier" was remembered by a cenotaph or tomb, dignified it is true, but showing no great originality or imagination. As one writer expressed it, "This prisoner is to be commemorated by a dramatized ideal which should have aesthetic merit." The selection of the winner pointed up the advance and trend of sculpture during the past two decades. The laurels rested with Reg Butler (1913-), who completed his first work in 1948. He was one of a group which included Edward Paolozzi, Robert Adams, Lynn Chadwick, William Turnbull, Kenneth Armitage, to name a few, all of whom are well-known craftsmen in England today. For want of a reproduction of the winning model, we have substituted his "Girl and Boy", which is representative of his style of work.

These young artisans have given us an entirely new conception of sculpture. They describe it as linear, in which space is enclosed by light and rather sinewy materials. By using iron, steel, copper, brass, or bronze rods of various diameters, it is possible to enclose space. Further, by the use of welding materials and other processes these rods may appear to swell, or reduce in size. Their products are as varied as their personalities. Each feels free to select his own material and work it in any manner he desires. This freedom of expression is probably the reason for the great number of practising sculptors. The younger men are normally familiar with the machine shop and with metal-working tools, rather than with the mallet and chisels used by the ancient Greeks. They also employ a variety of motifs such as insect forms and shell fish. In "Girl and Boy", Butler has used the insect motif.

To assist in understanding the modern sculptural trend, a comparison of the working equipment of today with that used fifty years ago should be enlightening. Down through the ages, blocks of marble of various sizes were used. One would be elevated, and located so that the sculptor could work on all sides. There would be wooden mallets, an assortment of chisels, and abrasive materials to smooth the work when the chiseling was complete. There would be also a revolving stand on which clay models could be built up. The modeling clay would be kept soft and pliable in an airtight container.

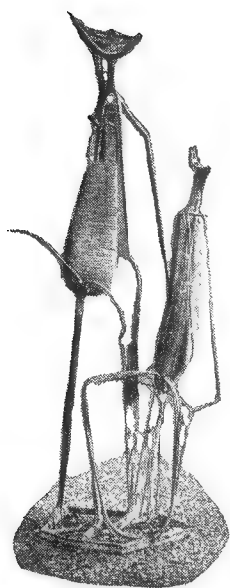
In the machine age, the modern sculptor's equipment is totally different from that outlined above. His workshop would likely include a small trip hammer, an acetylene torch, an outfit for welding, tools for cutting and bending metal, and the usual motors and tools found in an up-to-date machine shop. The sculptor may be university trained, as well as being an efficient mechanic. Under these conditions he feels free to invent, experiment, create, as prompted by his imagination and training. He will have a plentiful supply of stainless steel, bronze, copper and other metals, in various forms. Most of these younger men dislike carving. It's too tedious. They favor materials that can be manipulated quickly, while the idea which prompted the sculpture remains clear and distinct.

In this age of specialization, sculptors also desire to be specialists and associated with some definite personalized style. It would require a good-sized volume to illustrate, comprehensively, the many styles of expression in sculpture made during the past half-century. We have selected three which are representative.

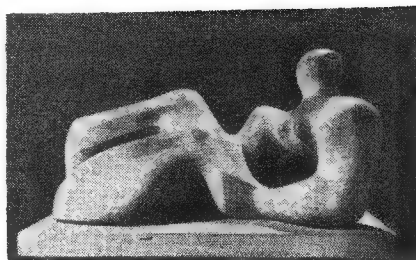
The first, Alberto Giacometti (Swiss, 1901-), was the son of a noted Swiss painter. He worked first from a model. Becoming more and more dissatisfied with the results, he switched to the Surrealist movement and began modifying his figures, to give them more of a dreamlike quality.

The figure illustrated, "Man Pointing", prepared in 1947, is indicative of his work. The entire body appears dried up and condensed in volume. Apparently Giacometti was not interested in the natural appearance of the human figure, but desired rather to express his ideas in forms prompted by his subconscious nature. Bronze was the material he normally used and the surface was usually quite irregular.

For the second sample, a work by Herbert Ferber, an American (1906-), is emblematic. In this instance it is possible to give in considerable detail the process of developing a piece of metal sculpture.



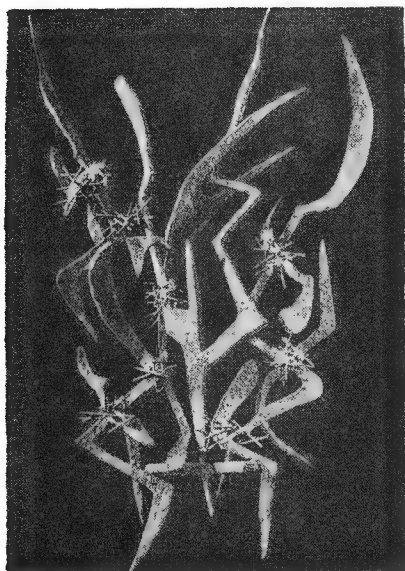
"Girl and Boy"



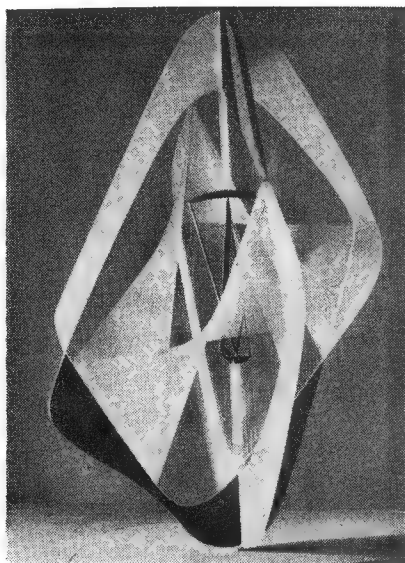
"Reclining Figure"



"Man Pointing"



"and the Bush was not Consumed"



"Construction in Space"

(Reproductions taken from "Sculpture of the Twentieth Century" and "Catalogue of Sculpture."
Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art and Pierre Matisse Gallery, New York.)

In the late 1940's the congregation of B'Nai Israel, Millburn, New Jersey, was erecting an edifice in which to worship. The Rabbi and members of the building committee asked Ferber to prepare a sculpture typifying a burning bush. The title, "and the Bush was not Consumed", refers to the bush from which the angel spoke to Moses directing him to lead the Israelites from Egypt.

In agreeing to this, Ferber stipulated that he be allowed to treat the subject in an abstract manner, inasmuch as a bush burning without being consumed was not in accordance with nature. In his studio Ferber made many sketches in pen and ink, in an effort to crystallize the idea he had in mind. Gradually the sketch began to take shape with its bent and twisted forms, sharp angles, and clusters of lines serving as terminals to branches. A small model was necessary, approximately a foot high, and this was submitted to the Rabbi and the architects. On securing their approval he began the actual structure. Six feet was originally the stipulated height of the structure. On examining the location where the model was to be placed, it was evident that six feet was too small, and so it was enlarged to twelve feet, thus conforming with the scale of the building. This required another small model, more than two feet in size. The finished portions were "blown up" to six times model size. Sheets of copper were fashioned into forms, these were soldered into shape, strengthened with suitable rods, and welded together internally. When the main sections were completed, they were taken to a larger shop. Here all the parts were assembled, a coat of solder applied to eliminate the copper hue, and the "Bush" was completed.

The model, weighing as much as a piano, was taken to the synagogue and placed in front of a large, dark wooden panel. It was supported there and the bright metal color of the sculpture stood out clearly against the darker background. To many of the congregation, the use of metal in the sculpture seemed unorthodox at first. However, when seen in its place, the appearance of lightness and its interesting forms became gradually accepted.

For the third and final sample of modern sculpture, a purely abstract type based on the Constructivist principle has been selected. It is by Naum Gabo, an American of Russian descent (1890-). An examination of "Construction in Space" reveals it to be an unusual bit of work composed of plastic sheets cut into curved forms and fastened together. The volume of the sculpture is obtained by running fine wire from one edge of the plastic to another. By lacing these wires in close proximity to one another, the appearance of a surface is built up.

Such a sculpture is essentially a structure, conceived by the intellect and organized in a very scientific manner. Gabo was a mathematician and scientist. "Construction in Space" expresses very convincingly the spirit of this scientific age. The creation of such forms cannot but arouse our admiration, though they may not make any emotional appeal.

Because of many scientific inventions, we are now living in a transitional age. Science has produced the camera and projection machines. There is not now the need for careful drawing of objects as was necessary before the invention of the camera. Consequently the artist and sculptor must devise new forms. Our economic system has also undergone a great change. A century ago, a patron of the arts was

often a landed proprietor. Now this type of promotion is largely in the hands of business men. From them, no definite direction has been forthcoming, the result being that the artist has become a law unto himself. He tends to specialize in some form of expression, which more often than not leads on to pure abstraction.

When new and unusual forms make their appearance either in painting or sculpture there is ensuing criticism. Many people do not like their set conceptions of life to be rudely joggled. It takes time to introduce new styles or new objects.

Such changes are reminiscent of the introduction of the automobile about fifty years ago. It was hated by the travelling public when it first appeared. It scared the horses, raised too much dust, and in all was considered a nuisance. Time has brought about a great mellowing, and now the horse gives the automobile scant attention.

So it is with modern-day sculpture. Its general acceptance is going to take time.



In Memoriam

A distinguished graduate of this University and an internationally known botanist, Dr. Charles Leonard Huskins, '23, '25, passed away recently in Madison, Wisconsin, at the age of 55.

Dr. Huskins was an assistant in plant breeding at the U. of A. from 1922 to 1925 and held appointments with the John Innes Horticultural Institution in London, England, and McGill University before joining the University of Wisconsin in 1945. He was married to the former Margaret Villy, '22, a lecturer in English literature at the University of Alberta in 1923, who predeceased him earlier this year.

* * *

A link with the University's storied past was broken recently with the passing of Walter Davidson, '13, in California. Mr. Davidson, in his undergraduate days, dabbled in journalism and enjoyed the distinction of being an associate editor responsible for the publication of the first edition of *The Gateway*.

NEW FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Mr. Wm. B. Cairns, Edmonton
 Mr. J. L. Squance, Vancouver Island,
 B.C.
 Dr. O. Florence Brent, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Mrs. Ruthe Kline, Edmonton

N.B.—Friends of the University are those who subscribe five dollars a year or more to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscription.—Ed.



Whiskeyjack . .

Lawnmowers and Progress (1)

"Eh?" said Whiskeyjack.

It was a warm July day and a lawnmower was putt-putt-puttering up and down the campus, sending out a spray of fine-cut grass and drowning out the lazy voice of summer school instructors.

"That lawnmower", I said in desperation.

"Eh?" said Whiskeyjack, cupping his hand to his ear.

"It has followed me around all day", I complained. "If only someone would invent a dwarf grass that never needed the attention of a lawnmower."

It doesn't do to speak idle words to Whiskeyjack.

"Come with me", he said, "and I will show you *what*".

"Come where?" I asked.

"But we'll have to break through the time barrier", explained Whiskeyjack.

"Time barrier—time barrier?" I asked, as the idea darkened in my mind. "What's a time barrier?"

"Even were I Einstein", Whiskeyjack said, "I couldn't explain *that* to you with all this lawnmowing in the background."

"But come", he said, "let us break through the time barrier into the future. What time do you want to land up in? Fifty years from now? Eh?"

"Can you do that?" I asked.

"You'll see", he said. "Now, take a good hold upon yourself. The dislocation will be more mental than physical."

I was about to question further when—well, Whiskeyjack did one of his funny little swoops. And—there we were in the year 2000.

"Look", said Whiskeyjack. "Just look about you."

I looked about me all right. The campus was familiar and yet unfamiliar.

"Do y'see?" Whiskeyjack asked, bending down and picking up a blade of grass. It was not more than half an inch long. But it wasn't cut. It had a perfectly formed, blunt nose.

"It's dwarf grass", he said. "And observe the grass flower. It grows at the end of a stem not more than an inch long."

"Dwarf grass?"

"Yes", he assured me. "It was developed right here in our own school of agriculture—in 1972."*

"No", I said.

"Let us see", Whiskeyjack suggested, "what summer school students are doing in the year 2000." We strolled over to where a group of students were sprawling in the grass and soaking in the hot July sun.

"Better not interrupt them", Whiskeyjack cautioned me. "They are probably attending lectures right now. Each", he explained, "has his personalized portable television set. Do y'see?"

I did note that they were looking more or less intently at the screen of a small camera-like article each seemed to possess. I glanced from screen to screen. The subject matter, though different, seemed, for the most part, to be of an academic nature. Some of the students, however, must have been skipping lectures.

I peered over the shoulder of a brunette-headed girl so intent upon the screen of her set that she didn't notice us. A low, monotonous murmur was purling forth from the set—a very academic murmur. She was taking voluminous notes—this part of education seems not to have changed. From time to time, line drawings zig-zagged across the screen. And the just audible voice was saying: ". . . now the humor of Al Capp can be construed as having definite social implications, despite the seemingly *asocial* structure of the fable of LITTLE ABNER, this cartoonist's most significant work, and though all too insufficiently realized, the greatest achievement of the Age of Democracy that preceded our own age. . . ."

"Al Capp", I whispered to Whiskeyjack—"surely they don't have to study Al Capp?"

"Apparently they take him very seriously", smiled Whiskeyjack, indicating the brunette, who, intent upon her screen, smiled not at all. "But", he suggested, "let us wander over to the campus buildings".

*Whiskeyjack's Note: "The man who helped develop this grass once held a research scholarship presented by the **Friends of the University**. Before his death in 1980, he was himself a Friend of the University". I have no way of checking the historical accuracy of this information—G.P.

The redbrick Arts and Science building of 1953 was gone. In its place gleamed a building that must have been made of semi-opaque plastic. At first, I couldn't locate any doors. But then I realized that the tall red panels there must be the entrances.

A student, laden with all the paraphernalia of learning—microfilm containers, portable shorthand machine, makeup kit, etc.—and gazing intently at the screen of her portable television set, seemed about to be walking smack into the south door. She didn't raise her eyes. When I thought she must go bang wham into the red panel, this panel very knowledgeably opened and, having let her in, closed after her.

"Isn't that wonderful?" cried Whiskeyjack. "Here one can sit in on lectures even while one is walking about. And one needn't take one's eyes off one's studies even to open a door. "Phew!" he whistled, "—that's progress."

"Well—yes," I agreed.

"But", I demurred, "we had door-opening devices even in 1953."

"Not at Varsity", chirped Whiskeyjack.

"No."

"And you think that's progress?" asked Whiskeyjack.

"I suppose so."

A glint of the old Socrates came into Whiskeyjack's eyes. "Do they study any harder now that they've got—educated doors?"

"I don't know", I answered.

"Then why are you so sure it's progress?"

"Well", I said, "at least there aren't any lawnmowers to interrupt us with their chatter."

"Let us", proposed Whiskeyjack, "break through the time barrier again—and follow the *progress* of progress for another twenty-five years—if it really is progress."

Whiskeyjack made his little swoop—and, after my head had cleared, and the bright specks had left off dancing in front of my eyes, I began to look around. Whiskeyjack was gone. Gone, too, was the sleek look of the University of Alberta campus, A.D. 2000, with its dwarf grass, its summer school students gazing into the screens of personalized portable television sets, its educated doors. All around there sprang up a dense, tropical vegetation, rank-smelling and lush as skunk cabbage, only much taller. This was all I could see.

"Where are you?" sang out Whiskeyjack.

Scrambling through the gigantic cabbage plants, which showered down a yellow acrid dust that must have been either pollen or seed, we located one another.

"You are in the year 2025", Whiskeyjack announced, answering his own question.

—G.P.

(To be continued.)



It wasn't always this crowded, but just about, in 1953. . . .
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●

ALUMNI HOMECOMING

and

VARSIITY GUEST WEEKEND

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY,
FEBRUARY 26, 27, 28
1954



the chipmunk

The Engineering Building has been officially opened. The Agriculture Building is taking shape at the north end of the campus. There is talk of a new women's residence, but it is in the planning stage. Registration is up and expected to continue rising. Moreover, if proof were needed that the growth is now merely a matter of (to use a deplorable expression) 'plant', the University has just granted its first earned Ph.D. degree (degree taken in course)

Nor have staff and students lost any of their academic lustre amid the fleshpots of unaccustomed comforts and facilities, for many have won honors and distinctions in recent months. This summer, Dr. Fryer, veteran member of the Department of Plant Science, now retired, was awarded an engraved certificate of fellowship in the Agricultural Institute of Canada. The award, given in recognition of his work in forage plant breeding, was presented at the first fall meeting of the Edmonton branch of the Institute, at which Dr. Fryer spoke on "Post-Retirement Research in Alfalfa".

Alfred E. Harper, assistant professor of biochemistry, who has been on leave of absence while studying at the University of Wisconsin, has been awarded his doctorate and a \$2,000 Babcock fellowship. Dr. Harper has a distinguished scholastic record, having received an I.O.D.E. bursary in 1939, a Maple Leaf Milling scholarship, and an Agricultural Institute of Canada scholarship for advanced training in nutrition. He will continue post-doctoral studies at Wisconsin in liver metabolism. He was president of the Students' Union in 1944-45 and associate editor of *The Gateway* in 1945-46. He has 17 scientific papers published.

Dr. J. B. Lebeau of the Dominion Plant Pathology lab on the campus has also obtained his Ph.D. from Wisconsin. He has been studying on a fellowship obtained after receiving his master's degree in 1952. He has been with

the Plant Pathology lab since 1948. His work deals with the susceptibility of alfalfa to low-temperature fungus.

Amongst graduates who have been honored lately is James A. Fraser, former Edmonton school teacher who is now an officer with the United States Air Force reserve. Lt.-Col. Fraser was awarded a commendation ribbon recently for "meritorious service". For the past two years he served with the U.S.A.F. reserve on the Air War College staff at Maxwell, Alabama, where he organized the graduate study group curriculum. He is now head of Troy State Teachers' College in Alabama.

A visitor in Edmonton this summer was Stanley B. Clay, a 1939 graduate in agriculture whose invention of a new type of fishing reel has brought him great success from very small beginnings.

In Switzerland on an exchange fellowship is Arthur James Rensaa, a civil engineering graduate. He is attending the Kidgenössesche Technische Hochschule in Zurich. From the same school a Swiss student, Hans Weber, is studying here for a master's degree in physics.

An Interprovincial Pipeline fellowship has been awarded to Howard Bagley of Calgary. David Grant Embree, B.A. '44, B.Ed. 49, M.Ed. '52, has been granted a University of Alberta research scholarship. Winner of the Edmonton and District Druggists' Association scholarship is Vivian Culver of Edmonton.

The University has received a gift of \$1,000 to establish "The Allan McKay Heart Research Fund". The money is given by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McKay of Dewberry in memory of their son Allan, who died of a heart attack while a student in architecture at the University of Manitoba. Research under the fund will be carried out by Dr. W. Carleton Whiteside on congenital and acquired heart diseases.

» » Alumni Notes « «

1916

One of our many standard alumni record forms was returned the other day from **Mrs. C. D. Gainer** with the interesting information that she was the first woman graduate from the University of Alberta to be admitted to the Alberta Bar.

1921

The justice department in Ottawa announced that **Nelles V. Buchanan**, a well-known figure in public life and a judge of the district court of northern Alberta, has been appointed a chief judge, and **Peter Greschuk**, '31, a judge of the district court.

The Calvert Trophy recently awarded to the Studio Theatre has been presented to the University. The trophy and \$100 was given in recognition of the theatre's winning first place in the Provincial Drama Festival with its production of "Othello". A new fall series opened successfully on October 30th with Pirandello's "Right You Are If You Think So". This is to be followed by "Dark of the Moon".

A new diploma course in art has been inaugurated by the Fine Arts Department to meet the needs of those interested in commercial and industrial art. The course will cover four years, the first year stressing the fundamentals of painting and drawing, principles of design and composition, the theory of color, and anatomy. The second year will feature life drawing and painting. The two later years will deal with creative design and painting. Those taking the course will pay the same fees and have the same privileges as regular Arts and Science students. To accommodate interested people outside the University, night classes will be held in the practical side of the work. Theory and history will be confined to daytime classes. An intermediate diploma may be given after two years, and a senior diploma on completion of the full course. The third and fourth years will be offered at the Banff School.

Two appointments have been made in the music department. One is that of Miss Joan Keeley as sessional lecturer in Calgary. Miss Keeley is a B.Ed. graduate of this University, where she was active in symphony, music and drama. She also studied at Mount Allison, New Brunswick. Extension lecturer in music this session is H. Grant Sampson of Sherbrooke, Quebec. A graduate of Bishop's College and the University of McGill, Mr. Sampson will take over the work of Mr. Bruce Hanson.

Seventy-seven high school students attended the first United Nations summer school held at Banff in late summer. Purpose of the school was to acquaint the students with the work and aims of the United Nations, and also to introduce them to the University. Five lecturers dealt with the theme, "The United Nations in a Changing World". They were Dr. F. G. Blackley, Dr. William Rowan and Dr. H. E. Smith, of the University of Alberta; Dr. John Ross MacKay of the University of British Columbia, and Dr. Adelaide Sinclair of the Department of Health and Welfare in Ottawa and now with the United Nations

Col. H. A. Dyde, well-known Edmonton lawyer, has been appointed honorary colonel of the C.O.T.C. The choice is a particularly happy one, as Col. Dyde, besides having a brilliant military and scholastic record, has been active in University and C.O.T.C. circles for many years. He served with distinction in the First Great War, winning the military cross and bar. As 1917 Rhodes scholar for Alberta, he obtained his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Civil Law from Oxford University. Upon his return in 1924 he practised law in Edmonton and for a time lectured at the University. On the outbreak of the Second World War he was called to Ottawa as special assistant to Hon. Norman Rogers, minister of national defence. Later he was special assistant to Hon. C. G. Power.

The new commanding officer of the C.O.T.C. is Lt.-Col. H. J. Bishop. A 1940 graduate in Law, Lt.-Col. Bishop was a member of the C.O.T.C. before going overseas in the last war. At present a lecturer in commercial law, he has been a contingent officer since 1947.

1924

Information has been received that **C. E. Ruddy** is now vice-president and general manager of Recco Limited at North Bay, Ontario.

1929

George V. Gowan has been practising law in Vancouver since graduation and is now in partnership with "Hancox, Gowan & Butts". Mr. and Mrs. Gowan have three daughters and one son.

1930

Mrs. R. C. Ellingson (nee Mary Ross) is resident at 6407 Washington Avenue, Evansville 14, Indiana, and has two daughters, Barbara and Susan, 8 and 2, respectively.

1933

A former Edmonton teacher, **Dr. James A. Fraser**, was recently awarded a military decoration in Troy, Alabama. Dr. Fraser served with the U.S.A.F. reserve on the Air War College staff at Maxwell, Alabama, from March, 1951, to May, 1953. It was for "meritorious service" during this period that he was awarded the commendation ribbon.

George Sinclair is now president of Sinclair Radio Laboratories Ltd., Toronto.

1935

Dr. John W. Chalmers has been promoted a high school inspector and is now resident in Edmonton with his wife and five children. We are especially pleased to have Jack serving as a member of the resident executive of the General Alumni Association this year. He was formerly, along with his other duties, an alumni councillor in zone five, which encompasses the area south and east of Camrose.

Dr. Ralph E. Carlyle has recently been transferred from the U.N. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, to the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration in New York.

1936

For the past year, **John P. C. McMath** has been assistant professor in electrical engineering at the University of Manitoba.

1938

In a newsy note from **Alfreda Skenfield** we learn that she is currently personnel director of Goodwill Industries at Springfield, Mass.

1944

After eight and a half years with the government income tax department, **Charley L.**

Glebe has left to begin working as an accountant-clerk with Imperial Oil Ltd. at the East Edmonton refinery.

John C. Dubeta is now on the junior high school staff at McKernan School in Edmonton.

1945

The responsible position of chief electrical engineer with the Canadian Chemical Company in Edmonton is being filled by **Winston D. Stothert**.

Dr. H. Barss Dimock is finishing off post-graduate training in internal medicine and intends to return to Trail, B.C., in July, 1954.

1946

John W. Burrows has his own car business in Red Deer under the name of John Burrows Ltd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker have returned to Calgary, where Wilf has joined a food brokerage firm. We note they have a new tax exemption, a "Yankee", born in Seattle a year and a half ago, name of James Macleod Walker.

1947

Desmond B. Watt is in charge of the meat-processing plant at California State Polytechnic College, and boasts a new son, James Desmond Watt.

Since graduation, **H. N. Collins** has been with Schlumberger Well-Surveying Corporation and is now district manager for that company at Swift Current. The Collins are the proud parents of a new daughter, Jody Lynn.

1948

Mr. and Mrs. James S. C. Dunn are the proud parents of a new son. Mr. Dunn is assistant research engineer with the Research Council of Alberta.

We were happy to learn from **Margaret R. Mackay** recently that she had received her M.A. degree from the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, and is going to Philadelphia to accept a position with the Institute of Cancer Research under a grant from the American Cancer Society. Her sister, **Dr. Doris E. Mackay**, '45, is now at Shaughnessy Hospital in Vancouver on the anaesthesia staff.

Since graduation, **Dr. E. Lappa** has been practising dentistry in Saskatoon.

In an interesting note from **K. K. Hisaoka** we note that he is now an instructor in Biology at Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois, and hopes to visit the U. of A. campus in the near future.

1949

William A. Haynes has joined the field engineering department of the Hughes Research and Development Laboratories, Culver City, California. He was formerly a teacher in the Cranbrook School District, No. 2, British Columbia.

1950

Eion A. Chisholm, district agriculturist at Rocky Mountain House for the past 18 months, has resigned from government work and accepted a position as secretary-manager of the Western Stock Growers' Association in Calgary. **Gordon Ross**, '49, district agriculturist at Camrose, will take Mr. Chisholm's place and will move his family to Rocky.

William A. Dexter is now associated with the Edmonton branch of Haddin, Davis & Brown Limited, consulting engineers. Prior to this appointment Mr. Dexter was a provincial sanitary engineer in Alberta.

Dr. J. B. Lebeau, agricultural research officer with the Dominion department of agriculture's plant pathology laboratory at the University of Alberta, recently obtained a degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin.

Michael H. Fisher is presently deputy superintendent of insurance with the provincial government in Alberta.

A new venture has just begun for **M. Ruth Crawford**. She is teaching home economics and other subjects in the School for the Deaf and the Blind in Vancouver. Ruth says it looks like a very demanding but very challenging job, and she was pleased to find "**Bobbie**" **Hood (Mrs. N. L.)**, '51, serving as school dietitian.

Nobody, least of all the **Ronald Harveys** (nee Peggy Cross), would have believed that three short years after graduation they would be trekking through the interior of Africa on ten-day safaris. Ron is agricultural officer in Uganda for the British government. His work includes representing the British government in conferences with tribal chiefs on such widely separated subjects as leprosy control and edu-

cation. Often Peggy travels with him on the safaris in their European automobile, to be frequently stopped on the road by slow-moving crocodiles. Their young son Tommy is left in the care of his "ayah" and a household of six servants. The Harveys may return to Edmonton in 1955; in the meantime, Peggy is getting ready for Christmas from the ample stocks of their year-round garden.

1951

Frank S. Gue is now with the Canadian Westinghouse Company (power products division) as a manufacturing engineer, and enjoying the work very much.

Allen R. Wells flew to the Barbados recently "to take up his duties as master in charge of teaching science and agriculture at a colored secondary school with 200 students (boys) and facilities to handle 400 (if I talk twice as fast) which will be utilized in a few years, thanks to the startling birthrate in the colony."

1953

J. J. Harrold Morris, student assistant at First Presbyterian Church for the past two years, was honored by the church recently, prior to his departure for Montreal. Mr. Morris will register at the Presbyterian College for Theological Training there as a candidate for the holy ministry in the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

An Agricultural Institute of Canada scholarship valued at \$1,000 has been awarded to **Lloyd B. Keith**. He will remain at the University of Alberta to study wildlife conservation. A member of last year's graduating class, Mr. Keith received his Bachelor of Agriculture degree with distinction.

Miss Jean Keeley has been appointed sessional lecturer in music at the Calgary branch of the University of Alberta.

George Asman and **J. David Cuyler**, '52, are both teaching in the junior high school at Lacombe, Alberta.

L. A. Cooper is now in charge of physical education and athletics at Alexandra Composite High School in Medicine Hat.

Have you paid your dues to the Alumni Association?

NEWS from the branches

Trail

If the truth be known, we haven't a branch of the Alberta Alumni Association in this bustling town which includes on its payroll a large number of our graduates.

However, the alumni spirit is there. This was borne out on a recent visit to Trail by Dr. O. J. Walker, on the staff of the chemistry department at the University. It was ostensibly a business trip. An invitation had been extended by the Canadian Mining & Smelting Company to come down and spend ten days looking over their scene of operations at Kimberley and Trail. Well, F. J. L. Miller, '41, '42, chief of the research and development department at C.M.&S., got wind of the visit and immediately set about teeing-up an alumni get-together.

As a result, some thirty graduates and their wives gathered at the Rossland-Trail Golf and Country Club to have dinner together and reminisce a bit with "O.J." Representatives of classes dating as far back as '22 and '23 right through to '48 were on deck. If we may be permitted to mention a few of them: the Bill Jewitts (he received an honorary Ph.D. at Fall Convocation), Bill Burgess, Pat Morris, Jerry Ortnor, Larry Piper, and Bruce Hurdle, in charge of the Kimberley operations of C.M.&S. and at whose home Dr. Walker was feted and dined.

Montreal

Things are often coincidental!

Mr. J. Randle, '47, wrote at the turn of the month to ask if we had finished the proposed University film, as the branch executive down there was planning a meeting for mid-November.

It was with a great deal of pleasure that we could wire him that President Stewart would be in the east at the time, could address them, and that the color film, "Spring Convocation," had been given the Hollywood treatment and was ready for "premiering".

Medicine Hat

On a delightful occasion recently, your secretary had the pleasure of meeting with and exchanging alumni news with the graduates in Medicine Hat. The city was looking its best in a fall kaleidoscope of color. The secretary of the branch, Mrs. Ruth Hughes, had done an

excellent job with the preliminaries and on the appointed evening an encouraging number of graduates and their friends motored out to the reserve army mess for the meeting.

Fred Millican, president, was in the chair, and with his usual despatch dispensed with the business preliminaries of the meeting. An item on the agenda which seemed to meet with more than usual approbation was the showing of the new alumni film, "Spring Convocation". All in all, this was one of the most successful meetings that your secretary has attended; a whole host of alumni membership fees were garnered and, probably most indicative of all, there was a certain reluctance to leave.

Victoria

The last meeting of the 1953 season was held recently at the home of Mr. Edmond Jorre de St. Jorre, who ably represented the Victoria branch at the general alumni meeting held in Edmonton last spring.

In a neatly typewritten circular-reminder to all members, W. Burns Scott, secretary of the branch, included a special note. An invitation had been extended the U. of A. alumni by the U.B.C. graduates in Victoria to attend their annual dance early in November. A very warm and cordial gesture indeed!

Two Hills

In spite of "slick" country roads, the secretary managed a trip to Two Hills recently and was met with warm enthusiasm down there.

The meeting was called in the fine new high school for a Sunday afternoon and some twenty members of the alumni association and their wives met to view a showing of the movie, "Spring Convocation," and to join in a business meeting afterwards.

Under the capable direction of Mr. Fred Hanocho, president, a thorough consideration was given to the central executive's proposed rezoning of the province into new alumni districts. A detailed outline of the plan was given by Mr. O. P. Thomas, a member of the central executive committee, who made the trip with the secretary.

As usual, the members' ladies, living up to their fine reputation in the past, outdid themselves in providing a sumptuous banquet in the evening.



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THE FRONT COVER

By a vagary of fate, this edition of The New Trail has taken on some of the trappings of an old-time issue, that is, pictorially

As our centre-page double spread we had long since planned to feature the interesting antics that took place on the campus about the time of World War I—but the front cover was another matter

It was "discovered" at a most opportune time, the subject was arresting, and there was no conceivable reason for delaying its debut

This was the present oil capital of Canada in the year 1912. The scene, quite apart from the many chuckles it will evoke, has a symbolism about it. Shown are the four major means of transportation of that day—the model T Ford with turned-down windshield, a covered wagon with oxen out front, a locomotive, and just a peek at one of Edmonton's early street cars

The view today is the same as then, but considerably streamlined. It was taken looking north on 101 Street and Jasper Avenue, just east of the old Colonization Building (recently removed) and west of the present C.N.R. passenger depot